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ABSTRACT

Since the passage of the Family Support Act in 1988, states have been pursuing a variety of experiments in welfare policy innovation. This document summarizes state welfare waiver requests reviewed and approved by the Department of Health and Human Services as of September 1995. Included in the document is a list of definitions of waiver provision categories and a listing of which states have made waiver requests in each of these categories: (1) family caps; (2) time limits; (3) learnfare; (4) workfare; (5) restrictions on teenage recipients' living arrangements; (6) self-sufficiency or personal responsibility contracts; (7) child immunizations; (8) parenting education/family planning; (9) child support assurance/paternity determination; (11) food stamp cash out; (11) one-time lump-sum payments in lieu of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits; (12) elimination of the "100 hour rule"; (13) liquid asset development/human capital accumulation; and (14) AFDC unit definition. The bulk of the document is comprised of a summary of initiatives by state and includes the application and approval dates for each initiative. (KDFB)

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Center on Hunger, Poverty
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October 13, 1995

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John T. Cook
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

TO: National and State Press

FROM: J. Larry Brown, Director

SUBJECT: Summary of State Welfare Waiver Requests

We are pleased to provide the attached summary material on state welfare waiver requests for your information and use. This material is part of Center efforts to inform the welfare debate by making accurate and useful information available on a timely basis.

Since the Family Support Act was passed in 1988, states have been actively pursuing a variety of experiments in welfare policy innovation. Some state initiatives may lead to overall improvements in the lives of welfare recipients. It is important that successful policy innovations be shared, and the knowledge derived from them transferred when appropriate.

Some changes in state welfare policies, however, reflect a triumph of ideology over reason. Provisions such as the "family cap" have little if any theoretical or empirical justification, and represent unwise policy that will cause considerable harm and negligible benefits. It is equally important that excessively harsh and punitive measures not be repeated.

This material is compiled from summary reports released monthly by the Department of Health and Human Services (DHSS), the federal agency responsible for evaluating and deciding the disposition of states' waiver requests. While it is not possible to determine from these reports whether specific waiver provisions have actually been implemented in a given state, the information will hopefully provide an overview of the kinds of waivers requested, approved, and denied. It should also be noted that there may be additional welfare experimentation occurring within states that did not require federal waivers, and is therefore not included in this material.

Table 1 contains a summary of major categories of waiver request provisions reviewed and approved by DHHS as of September 1, 1995. Also included below are brief definitions of waiver provision categories, corresponding to those listed in Table 1. We hope these materials will prove useful in your work. Please feel free to contact the

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Definitions of Provision Categories

1. Family cap: Denial of additional benefits for children borne by an AFDC recipient if the child is conceived while benefits are being received. In a few cases exception is granted to this provision if benefits have not been recieved for some period of time (e.g., in WI, "unless a child was conceived after not receiving "Work not Welfare" -- the WI version of AFDC -- payment for six months.").

2. Time limit: Imposition of a maximum amount of time that a person or AFDC unit is allowed to receive benefits. The most commonly used time is two years, but there is some variation. In some cases the maximum allowable time is stated in terms of a portion of a longer time period (e.g., 24 months out of any 60 month period).

3. Learnfare: A requirement that some members of the AFDC unit attend school, or are not absent from school more than a maximum number of days. The requirement sometimes applies to children under a specified age, but can also apply to minor parents. In some cases parents are required to work toward a GED if they have not graduated from high school.

4. Workfare: The requirement that able-bodied adult recipients either work, participate in job training or educational programs, undertake job search or accept public service jobs in order to receive benefits. In a few cases recipients are allowed to take a combination of AFDC equivalent benefits plus food stamp benefits as cash payment from employers.

5. Restrictions on teenage recipients' living arrangements: Usually requires teenage recipients (especially teen mothers) to live with their parents, in a household headed by other adults, or "with a guardian or supportive living arrangements."

6. Self-sufficiency or personal responsibility contract: Requires recipients to draw up and sign a contract (usually with some kind of counseling) intended to lead them to eventual self-sufficiency, nonrecipient status, employment or other condition (e.g., completing high school or obtaining a GED).

7. Child immunization: Requires all children in the AFDC unit below some age cutoff be immunized.

8. Parenting education/family planning: Requires recipients (sometimes just minor parents) to receive parenting education and/or family planning services.

9. Child support assurance/paternity determination: Requires recipients to participate in the state's child support assurance/enforcement program, if such exists, and/or cooperate with efforts to determine paternity of dependent children.

10. Food stamp cash out: Either requires or allows adult recipients to receive cash benefits in lieu of their food stamp benefits. In some cases the cash value of food stamps is provided via an employer as part of "salary." In some cases part of the AFDC benefits are combined with the cash value of food stamps and provided via an employer as wages.

11. One-time lump-sum payments in lieu of AFDC benefits: Some states are allowed to offer applicants the option of receiving such lump-sum payments instead of regular AFDC benefits.

12. Eliminate the "100 hour rule": The "100 hour rule" is an element used in determining eligibility for AFDC-UP (AFDC benefits provided to two-parent families who are needy because of unemployment). Since 1971, Federal regulations have required that an AFDC parent must work fewer than 100 hours in a month in order to be classified as unemployed. Exceptions to this rule have been recognized in situations where work is temporary for intermittent periods, the person met the 100 hour rule in the two preceding months, and is expected to meet it in the following month. Elimination of the "100 hour rule" would, other things being equal, make it easier for some unemployed parents in two-parent families to qualify for AFDC-UP. Its elimination could also be interpreted as removing a disincentive for AFDC-UP recipients to engage in part-time or temporary work.

13. Liquid asset development/human capital accumulation: States are allowed to increase the resource limits (usually savings account value, or value of property), increase the allowable value of vehicles, or disregard additional earned or unearned income in determining eligibility or benefit levels. In some cases the additional income disregard is related to education (work study or student earnings), job training or child care.

    In addition, some states allow or require recipients to set up "personal development accounts" intended for use in funding their or their dependent children's education, job training, job search, or employment services. Some states have requested waivers for a number of provisions specifically enabling or requiring education, job training, job search, etc. In a broad sense the "learnfare" provisions are aimed at increasing human capital accumulation also.

    Some states have also received waivers for a variety of "transitional" services, intended to help recipients bridge the period from recipient status to employed status. These include nonspecific transitional cash benefits, child care allowances, employment services and Medicaid benefits. The period over which such transitional benefits are available varies.

14. AFDC Unit: For waiver provisions impacting on income and resource considerations, it is important to note the definition of an "AFDC unit."

> "In 1984, a standard definition of the AFDC unit was established for the first time. Under this requirement, the parent(s) of a dependent child and any dependent brothers or sisters who are in the home are to be included in the AFDC unit, with eligibility and benefits based on the income and circumstances of this family unit. SSI recipients, stepsiblings, and children receiving foster care maintenance payments or adoption assistance are excluded from this requirement. **In addition, if a minor who is living in the same home as her parents applies for aid as the parent of a needy child, a portion of the income of the minor's parents is to be counted as available to the filing unit**" (1994 Green Book, p. 327; emphasis added).

This definition is particularly important in waiver provisions impacting asset accumulation (especially human capital accumulation such as education, job training and parenting/family planning education) since sanctions (e.g., reduction or termination of benefits) and incentives (e.g., more generous benefits, disregard of additional earnings in determining eligibility and benefit levels, and higher resource limits) can be directed at the parent(s) or the children in the AFDC unit, or both. In cases of minor parents living with their parents, the AFDC unit may only include the minor parent and her dependents.

For example, states have requested waivers for several types of so-called "learnfare" provisions. In some cases these include requirements that dependent children remain in school, or not be absent for more than some number of days. In other cases, parents themselves are required to continue in school, pursue a GED or participate in training. Thus sanctions, incentives, and bonuses may be provided to encourage school attendance or educational attainment by children, parents or both.

Summary of State Welfare Waiver Requests
Status as of September 1, 1995

The federal Family Support Act (FSA) of 1988 comprised broad-reaching national welfare reform legislation. Among its provisions was initiation of a national "workfare" program requiring able-bodied adult recipients of the nation's primary welfare programs to work or participate in education, job-training or job-search. Instead of reducing the intensity of welfare reform debate and experimentation at the state level, however, the FSA helped accelerate movements toward broader welfare change within the states.

During the years surrounding passage of the FSA, several factors combined to push welfare reform onto the political agendas of a large number of states. Changes in perceptions of the nature of poverty and welfare among the public and policymakers, shifts in expression of ideological positions, tightening national and state fiscal constraints, and emergence of a large number of policy innovations have all intersected to reinforce the perceived feasibility and desirability of state welfare experiments.

President Clinton's promise to "end welfare as we know it" fueled the national debate over welfare reform, and encouraged state-level initiatives leading to numerous welfare reform waiver requests. The Administration's willingness to approve waiver requests submitted by state governments has resulted in a flood of such requests, with provisions paralleling many of those being debated at the national level.

Between October 1992 and September 1995, 39 states submitted a total of 76 separate welfare reform waiver requests to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) for review. By September 1, 1995, 34 requests (51 percent) had been approved, 3 requests (4 percent) denied, 7 requests (9 percent) withdrawn or their review terminated without action, and 27 requests (36 percent) are still awaiting decisions.

Regardless of the final outcome of national welfare reform efforts, policy changes being implemented by states, with approval of DHHS under Section 1115 Waiver Authority, constitute a revolution in themselves. States are being granted authority to implement measures that are changing the nature of the nation's treatment of poor people in dramatic ways. The greatly expanded roles and responsibilities of states in implementing antipoverty programs under new structures emerging from the waiver process also carry some opportunity for organizations concerned about the health and well-being of children and families to positively influence policy.

The materials that follow summarize the most important provisions of state welfare reform waivers approved as of September 1, 1995 by major category. The provisions listed in Table 1 are also defined briefly in the following pages. While these provisions do not represent the totality of welfare reform efforts within all states, they do provide a picture of the types of changes being implemented by states.

Table 1: Major Categories of State Welfare Reform Waiver Request Provisions Approved by HHS As of September 1, 1995

Provision Category	States Affected
Family Cap	AR*, AZ, DE, GA, IN, MA, MD, NE, VA, WI
Time Limit	AZ, CO*, DE, FL*, IN, MA, MO, MT, NE, OK*, SD, WI*
Learnfare	AR*, CA, FL*, DE, IN, MA, MS, NE, NY*, OH*, OK*, SC*, VA, WI, WY
Workfare	MA, MD, MT, NE, SC*, SD, VT, VA, WI, WY*
Restrictions on receipt by teenagers (living arrangements)	AZ, DE, MA, MD, MO, VT, WI
Self-sufficiency/personal responsibility contract	DE, IA, IN, MO, MT, PA*, SC, VA
Child Immunization	CO*, DE, FL*, IN, MA, MI, MS, TX, VA
Parenting education/ family planning	GA, DE, MD
Child support assurance/ paternity determination	CT, DE, MA, MI, MS*, MT, OH*, VA*
Food stamp cash out	AZ, MA, MD, MS*, NE, OH*, PA*, UT*, VA, WI*
One-time lump-sum payment in lieu of regular AFDC benefits	MD, MT, NY*, VA
Eliminate 100 hour rule for AFDC-UP	AZ, DE, FL*,IN, MD, MA*, MS, MO*, NE, OH*, OK*, PA*, WI,
Liquid asset development/ human capital accumulation	AZ, CA, CO*, CT, DE, FL*, GA, IA, IN, MA, MD, MI, MS*, MO, MT, NE, OH*, OK*, OR*, SC*, SD, UT, VA*, WY*

* Provision may not apply to the entire state.
Source: Center on Hunger, Poverty & Nutrition Policy, based on data from U.S. Department of HHS, Section 1115 Welfare Waiver Authority Report, September 1, 1995.

ACF -- WELFARE REFORM: SECTION 1115 WAIVER AUTHORITY -- September 1, 1995

STATE	INITIATIVE	KEY DATES
APPROVED	39 applications from 34 States	
Arizona	Statewide, will not increase benefits for additional children conceived while receiving AFDC; limit benefits to adults to 24 months in any 60 month period; allow recipients to deposit up to $200/month (with 50% disregarded) in Individual Development Accounts; require minor mothers to live with parents; extend Transitional Child Care and Medicaid to 24 months and eliminate the 100-hour rule for AFDC-U cases. Also, in a pilot site, will provide individuals with short-term subsidized public or private OJT subsidized by grant diversion which includes cashing-out Food Stamps.	Received 8/3/94 Approved 5/22/95
Arkansas	In approximately 2/3 of State, eliminates increased AFDC benefits for additional children; provides special counseling to 13-17 year olds and require participation in educational activity.	Received 1/14/93 Approved 4/5/94
California	Statewide, implement Cal Learn, a Learnfare program that provides both bonuses and sanctions. Increase the resource limit to $2,000 and the automobile exemption to $4,500 and allow savings of up to $5,000 in restricted accounts. Create an Alternative Assistance Program that allows AFDC applicants and recipients with earned income to choose Medicaid and Child Care Assistance in lieu of a cash grant. Implement multiple reforms to the GAIN (JOBS) program.	Received 9/29/93 Approved 3/1/94
California	Statewide, will make AFDC and Food Stamp policy more compatible by making AFDC households categorically eligible for Food Stamps; allowing recipients to deduct 40 percent of self-employment income in reporting monthly income; disregarding $100 per quarter in non-recurring gifts and irregular/infrequent income; disregarding undergraduate student assistance and work study income if payments are based on need; reinstating food stamp benefits discontinued for failure to file a monthly report when good cause is found for the failure; and simplifying vehicle valuation methodology.	Received 5/23/94 Approved 4/11/95
Colorado	In five counties, establish a 2-year time limitation sanction for non-cooperative employable AFDC adults; disregard a portion of all earned income, replacing all current income disregards; require all AFDC households with children under the age of 24 months to have current immunization, failure to comply will result in a financial sanction; provide incentives to participants who graduate from high school or obtain a GED; exempt the asset value of one car; and increase the resource limit to $5,000 for those families with an able-bodied adult who is employed or has been employed within the last 6 months.	Received 6/30/93 Approved 1/13/94

STATE	INITIATIVE	KEY DATES
Connecticut	Statewide: expand AFDC-UP eligibility; change filing unit requirements; increase motor vehicle and asset limits; eliminate 185 percent of need test; disregard student earnings; increase earned income disregards; redirect support payments to the AFDC family; extend transitional child care and Medicaid benefits; change voluntary quit policy to comply with Food Stamp policy; various JOBS program changes, including: 1-year post AFDC case management; require 20 hrs participation of parents with children under 6; change sanction; change limit on job search; In pilot sites, require work activity after two years of AFDC; eliminate most JOBS exemptions; establish a child support assurance program.	Received 12/30/93 Approved 8/29/94
Delaware	The Welfare Reform Project (WRP), will operate statewide after a phased implementation and include: 2-year limit on cash benefits for cases with employable adults age 19 and over with up to two more years of benefits provided under pay-after-performance work experience program; non-time-limited benefits for unemployable cases; self-sufficiency contract requirements; education and employment-related sanctions to be 1/3 reduction in AFDC for first offense, 2/3 reduction for second, and AFDC loss for third; penalty for failure to comply with other contract requirements of $50 the first month, increasing by $50 per month until compliance; full-family sanction for noncooperation with Child Support; no AFDC increase for additional children; eliminating AFDC-UP 100-hour and work history rules; exempting special education and business accounts up to $5,000; fill-the-gap budgeting using child support and earnings; $4500 auto resource limit; $50 bonus for high school graduation; additional 12 months of transitional child care and Medicaid; no time limit on job search; requiring teen parents to live in adult supervised setting, attend school, participate in parenting and family planning education, and immunize children; and providing JOBS services to non-custodial parents.	Received 1/30/95 Amendments Received 2/28/95 Approved 5/8/95
Florida	In two counties, with some exceptions, limits AFDC benefits to 24 months in any 60-month period followed by participation in transitional employment. Replaces current $90 and $30 and one-third disregards with single, non-time-limited disregard of $200 plus one-half reminder; disregards income of a stepparent whose needs are not included in the assistance unit for the first 6-months of receipt of public assistance; excludes interest income in determining benefits, lowers age of child for JOBS exemption to 6-months, raises asset limit to $5,000 plus a vehicle of reasonable worth used primarily for self-sufficiency purposes; and extends transitional Medicaid and child care benefits. Eliminates 100-hour and required quarters of work rules, and (on a case-by-case basis) the 6-month time limit requirements in the AFDC-UP program. Requires school conferences and regular school attendance. Statewide, requires immunizations.	Received 9/21/93 Approved 1/27/94

STATE	INITIATIVE	KEY DATES
Georgia	Statewide, provide family planning and parenting services; eliminate increased AFDC benefit for additional children conceived while receiving AFDC; require able-bodied adults to accept full-time employment if they are not caring for children under 14.	Received 5/18/93 Approved 11/1/93
Hawaii	In pilot site, place individuals on waiting list for placement in employment and training components under JOBS in part-time employment positions.	Received 11/3/93 Approved 6/24/94
Illinois	Statewide, change earnings disregards and increase gross income test.	Received 8/2/93 Approved 11/23/93
Indiana	Statewide, for up to 12,000 job-ready AFDC adult recipients, measured at any point in time: limit AFDC cash benefits to 24 consecutive months; extend grant diversion to up to 24 months; freeze AFDC benefits for up to 24 months for working recipients at the payment level in effect at entry into employment; increase the AFDC resource limit to $1,500; extend post-employment supportive services (e.g., case management); and increase sanctions for failure to comply with JOBS program requirements. For all AFDC families statewide: eliminate the incremental increase in AFDC benefits for additional children conceived on welfare and not count such additional children for purposes of the JOBS exemption for the care of a child under age 3; establish fiscal sanctions for voluntarily terminating employment; require AFDC applicants and recipients to sign a personal responsibility agreement; eliminate the 100-hour rule for AFDC-UP; require children to attend school and to be immunized; eliminate the JOBS exemptions for recipients living in rural or hard-to-access areas and those employed 30 or more hours per week; establish food stamp eligibility periods that are consistent with those in AFDC and Medicaid; for the purposes of determining food stamp eligibility and benefits, disregard child support payments and earnings for a 6-month period following the initiation of employment; and require Food Stamp Program fair hearing requests to be in writing. Also, in up to 5 counties, the State will implement Emergency Assistance pilots.	Received 6/21/94 Approved 12/15/94

STATE	INITIATIVE	KEY DATES
Iowa	Multi-faceted statewide proposal including: changes in income disregards, increased resource limits, limiting JOBS exemptions, extending child care transitional benefit to 24 months, requiring most parents to develop self-sufficiency plan which includes individually based time frame for achieving self-sufficiency. Those unable to achieve self-sufficiency, but demonstrating effort and satisfactory performance, will have their time frames extended; those failing to do so, or choosing not to develop a plan, can be terminated from AFDC and cannot re-apply for 6 months.	Received 4/29/93 Approved 8/13/93
Maryland	Statewide, will require minor parents to reside with a guardian; eliminate increased AFDC benefit for additional children conceived while receiving AFDC, but provide third party payment or voucher/vendor payment for the difference; and issue AFDC benefits 14 days after application date. In pilot sites, will provide one-time payment in lieu of AFDC benefits; disregard stepparent income if below 100% of poverty, reduce grant by 50 percent of need standard if income is between 100 and 150% of poverty, and make case ineligible if income is above 150% of poverty; base grant for families with earnings at 85 percent of difference between need standard and earnings; eliminate JOBS exemptions for having a child under age 3 and for having a medical disability of more than 12 months, unless recipient applies for SSI; after 3 months, require able-bodied recipients to meet a work requirement which may consist of full-time unsubsidized employment, 30 hours of subsidized employment, or a total of at least 20 hours of community service and employment; impose full-family sanction after 6 cumulative months of non-compliance with JOBS, but provide 3 more months of aid through a third party payment; allow Food Stamp cash-out under work supplementation program; eliminate work history and 100-hour rule requirements for AFDC-UP; require minimum of 20 hours of CWEP after three months of benefit receipt; increase both auto and resource limits to $5000; disregard income of dependent children; require custodial teen parents to attend family health and parenting classes; and extend JOBS services to unemployed non-custodial parents.	Received 3/1/94 Amendments Received 5/16/95 5/23/95 5/26/95 Approved 8/14/95

STATE	INITIATIVE	KEY DATES
Massachusetts	Statewide, will limit AFDC assistance to 24 months in a 60-month period, with provisions for extensions, for all non-exempt recipients; reduce benefits of non-exempt recipients 2.75 percent, while providing earned income disregard of $30 and one-half indefinitely; establish Work Program requiring recipients who cannot find at least 20 hours per week of paid employment after 60 days of AFDC receipt to do community service and job search to earn a cash "subsidy;" fund subsidized jobs from value of AFDC grant plus cash value of Food Stamps for limited number of volunteer recipients; sanction individuals who fail to comply with the Work Program by a reduction in assistance equal to the parent's portion of the grant; establish an Employment Development Plan (EDP) for non-exempt participants not required to participate in the Work Program, requiring community service for second failure to comply with EDP and full-family sanction for second failure to comply with community service; require teen parents to live with guardian or supportive living arrangements and attend school; require children under age 14 to attend school; strengthen paternity establishment requirements and allow the IV-D agency to determine if participants are cooperating; allow courts to order parents unable to pay child support to community service programs; exclude from the grant calculation children conceived while parent received AFDC; require child immunization; increase asset level to $2,500 and vehicle equity limit to $5,000; strengthen fraud provisions; disregard first $600 of lump sum income; suspend grandparent deeming of income; and disregard the 100-hour rule for eligibility for two-parent families.	Received 4/3/95 Approved 8/4/95
Michigan	Statewide, eliminate deprivation as eligibility factor; remove certain AFDC and Food Stamp Program restrictions on self-employment business income and assets; exclude one vehicle of any value; require immunization of pre-school-age AFDC children; allow federal funding for visitation and custody services provided by the child support enforcement agency; pilot applicant job search; eliminate JOBS exemptions; and change sanction under the JOBS to 25% of AFDC and Food Stamp benefits for the first 12 months of non-compliance and loss of family's AFDC benefits after 12 months of non-participation.	Received 3/8/94 Approved 10/6/94
Mississippi	Implements three component demonstration. - a statewide component and two components implemented in pilot counties. Statewide component will require school attendance and immunizations, and will eliminate work force and hours-of-work requirements for UP cases. The Work First component (6 counties) cashes-out food stamps and provides program participants with short-term subsidized public or private OJT at State minimum wage and supplemental payments to offset any loss of benefits, provide participants with work place mentoring and other support services, create employer-funded "individual education accounts," and distribute child support collections directly to custodial family. Also, non-custodial non-working parents may by State law have to participate in JOBS and Work First. The Work Encouragement Component (2 counties) removes the time limit on the $30 and 1/3 earned income disregard and raises the percent of deficit paid in AFDC grant from 60% to 100%.	Received 12/10/93 Approved 12/22/94

STATE	INITIATIVE	KEY DATES
Missouri	Statewide, will require JOBS mandatory applicants and recipients to sign a self-sufficiency agreement with a 24-month AFDC time limit to be extended an additional 24 months when necessary. The agreement will allow a resource limit of $5000 and will require job search and CWEP after the 24 or 48 month limit. Individuals who do not comply without good cause will be sanctioned according to JOBS program rules. The State will deny AFDC to an individual who received benefits for at least 36 months and who re-applies after completing a self-sufficiency agreement which he or she entered after July 1, 1997, if the individual was personally responsible for again becoming unemployed. Other eligible members of the family will receive benefits. Further, Missouri will require all minor parent applicants and recipients to live at home or in another adult-supervised setting; disregard parental income of minor parents up to 100 percent of Federal Poverty Guidelines; disregard earnings of minor parents if they are students; provide a alternative to standard filing unit requirements for households with minor parents; eliminate work history and 100-hour rule for two-parent families under 21 yrs old; exclude the value of one automobile; and allow non-custodial parents of AFDC children credit against state child support debt for satisfactorily participating in JOBS.	Phase I of Proposal Received 8/15/94 Phase II of Proposal Received 1/30/95 Approved 4/18/95
Montana	Statewide, will establish: (1) Job Supplement Program (JSP) consisting of a set of AFDC-related benefits to assist individuals at risk of becoming dependent upon welfare; (2) AFDC Pathways Program (Pathways) in which all applicants must enter into a Family Investment Agreement requiring parents to secure child support, obtain EPSDT services and immunizations for their children, and participate in the State's JOBS program and limiting adults' benefits to a maximum of 24 months for single parents and 18 months for two parent families; and (3) Community Services Program (CSP) requiring 20 hours per week for individuals who reach the AFDC time limit but have not achieved self-sufficiency. In JSP, the State will pass child support collections directly to the custodial parent, will provide a one-time payment to families in lieu of AFDC and will disregard the one-time payment in determining Food Stamps benefits. The State will expand AFDC-UP eligibility and increase the resource and automobile equity limits for AFDC and Food Stamps recipients. The State will also increase the dependent care disregard, as well as disregards of energy assistance payments, earned income of dependent children in school, gifts of money for special occasions, and child support payments made to non-household members for AFDC and Food Stamps purposes. The State will exclude the cash value of life insurance policies, treat lump sum payments as resources rather than as income, expand eligibility for transitional Child Care and Medicaid, and require AFDC parents under the age of 16 to participate in the State's JOBS program. The State will also require able-bodied Medicaid beneficiaries to choose between a limited services Medicaid managed-care package or partial premium payment of a private health insurance policy.	Received 4/19/94 Approved 4/18/95

STATE	INITIATIVE	KEY DATES
Nebraska	Statewide, will assign recipients with mental, emotional or physical barriers to self-sufficiency or who do not have parental responsibility for the children to a Non-Time-Limited Program and require all other recipients to choose either a Time-Limited, High Disregards Program or a Time-Limited, Alternative Benefit Program. Under all three programs will eliminate increase in benefits for birth of children conceived while receiving AFDC; raise resource limits to $5,000 and exclude the value of one vehicle; require school attendance; deem, to the family, income of parents living with a minor parent in excess of 300% of the poverty level. Under the Time-Limited, High Disregards Program, will provide cash assistance up to 24 months in a 48 month period (with certain exemptions and extensions); cash-out Food Stamps; reduce AFDC payments, but replace earned income disregards with a disregard of 60% of earned income; require all adult wage earners to participate in education, job skills training, work experience, intensive job search, or employment; make employment a JOBS component, but only for a job deemed to lead to self-sufficiency; extend job search requirements; require both parents in two-parent families to participate in JOBS; impose first JOBS sanction for a least one month, the second for at least 90 days and the third until the end of the 48-month period; extend transitional Medicaid and child care to 24 months; eliminate 100 hour rule and work place attachment requirements for AFDC-UP cases. Under the Time-Limited, Alternative Benefit Program the same provisions will apply except that recipients of this program will have somewhat higher benefits, but with the current earned income disregards.	Received 10/4/94 Approved 2/27/95
New York	In six sites, provide payments for one-time work-related expenses or other services, or child care, in lieu of AFDC benefits; modify allowable work experience, job training and other employment activities in addition to job search for AFDC and food stamp applicants and recipients; consolidate and streamline food stamp and AFDC eligibility requirements, including expansion of AFDC-UP eligibility; provide incentives for children to attend school; make unemployed non-custodial parents of children of AFDC applicants eligible for JOBS services; and encourage start-up of microenterprises.	Received 6/7/94 Approved 10/19/94
North Dakota	Statewide, makes women in their first and second trimester of pregnancy eligible for AFDC.	Received 8/19/93 Approved 4/11/94

STATE	INITIATIVE	KEY DATES
Ohio	Three demonstration components proposed test provisions which: divert AFDC and Food Stamp benefits to a wage pool to supplement wages of at least $8/hour; eliminate 100-hour rule for UP cases; provide fill-the-gap budgeting for 12 months from month of employment; increase child support pass-through to $75; provide a one-time bonus of $150 for paternity establishment; provide an additional 6 months of transitional child care; increase automobile asset limit to $4500 equity value; require regular school attendance by 6 to 19 year olds; continue current LEAP demo waivers (i.e., eliminate many JOBS exemptions and provide incentive payments and sanctions); and disregard JTPA earnings without time limit.	Received 5/28/94 Approved 3/7/95
Oklahoma	In selected school districts, require school attendance of AFDC recipients aged 13-18.	Received 12/28/92 Approved 1/25/94
Oklahoma	In six counties, will eliminate 100-hour rule for UP cases; increase auto asset level to $5000; time-limit AFDC receipt to cases with non-exempt JOBS participants to 36 cumulative months in a 60 month period followed by mandatory workfare program; provide intensive case management; and apply fill-the-gap budgeting.	Received 2/24/94 Approved 3/13/95
Oregon	In six counties, provide program participants with short-term subsidized public or private OJT at State minimum wage and supplemental payments to offset any loss of benefits, provide participants with workplace mentoring and other support services, create employer-funded "individual education accounts," and distribute child support collections directly to custodial family. Modify eligibility computation and income disregard, and increase resource limitation to $10,000 for program participants.	Received 10/28/93 Approved 9/19/94

STATE	INITIATIVE	KEY DATES
Pennsylvania	In Lancaster County, participants will enter into written agreement intended to move them to employment. In the third month of employment, recipient families will receive a benefit consisting of an AFDC payment plus the cash equivalent of the family's Food Stamps allotment; AFDC earned income disregards and Food Stamps deductions will be replaced with a deduction of $200 plus 30 percent; resource limits will rise in from $2,000 to $5,000; and recipients could exclude the equity value of one vehicle up to $7,500 as well as tax refunds and deposits into educational and retirement accounts. AFDC-UP eligibility and work activity requirements will be eliminated, and full-time students through age 20 could receive AFDC. Child care providers will receive direct payment to cover the cost of care up to the established local market rate ceiling. Transitional Child Care and Medicaid will be provided to families with earned income up to 235 percent of poverty and case management services for such families may continue for 12 months after assistance. Transitional Medicaid for cases closed due to receipt of child support will be extended to 12 months.	Received 2/18/94 Approved 11/3/94
South Carolina	In pilot sites, will increase earned income disregards; disregard earned income of children, interest, dividends, and payments by the Employment Security Commission or DOD, and allow stepparents same earnings disregard as recipients; relax parental deprivation requirements for AFDC-U cases; disregard the cash value of one vehicle and life insurance and increase resource limit to $3000; provide for a transitional AFDC benefit and categorical Medicaid and child care benefits for participants who have worked their way off the rolls; and require participants to comply with school attendance and health needs of children and an individualized, time-limited, self-sufficiency plan as a condition of welfare receipt, placing recipients in public or private work experience if an unsubsidized job is not found.	Received 6/13/94 Approved 1/6/95
South Dakota	Statewide, time limits AFDC cash benefits for 24 months for those assigned to employment-readiness track and for 60 months for those in training track followed by required employment or volunteer service; makes full family ineligible for 3 months for voluntarily quitting employment; provides one month transitional allowance after case closes due to earnings; disregards earned income and other assets of full-time students.	Received 8/6/93 Approved 3/14/94
Texas	Statewide, will require that children age 5 and under be immunized.	Received 4/11/95 Approved 7/31/95

STATE	INITIATIVE	KEY DATES
Utah	In designated pilot sites, amends previously approved Single Parent Employment Demonstration Project by applying full-family sanction for repeated non-participation in JOBS; and, for two years after leaving AFDC, providing transitional JOBS support services, expanded income disregards and auto equity limits for Food Stamps, and optional Food Stamp cash-out.	Received 5/17/95 Approved 7/31/95
Vermont	Statewide, require participation in subsidized employment after 30 mo for AFDC and 15 mo for AFDC-UP cases, broaden AFDC-UP eligibility, change earnings disregards, change JOBS exemptions, disburse child support to AFDC family, require most minors to live in supervised setting, extend eligibility in child-only cases.	Received 10/27/92 Approved 4/12/93
West Virginia	Statewide, will require one parent in an unemployed AFDC-UP applicant or recipient case, with exceptions, to participate in JOIN, an alternative work experience program; sanction the entire family after second instance of non-compliance with JOIN; and disregard as income stipend paid to JOIN participants for work and travel expenses.	Received 4/11/95 Approved 7/31/95
Virginia	Includes 4 project components: 1) Statewide, recipients on AFDC for at least 2 years who meet other criteria can volunteer to be considered for jobs expected to pay $15-18,000/yr. Training stipends equal to AFDC will be paid initially. 2) Statewide, provide additional 24 month child care and Medicaid transition benefits. 3) in four sites, establish a child support insurance program for those leaving AFDC due to earnings. 4) in one site, change method of counting step-parent income when AFDC recipient marries; increase resource limit to $5,000 for education and housing purposes; extend AFDC eligibility to full-time students until age 21.	Received 7/13/93 Approved 11/23/93

STATE	INITIATIVE	KEY DATES
Virginia	Statewide, would provide one-time diversion payments to qualified applicants instead of AFDC; change first time JOBS non-compliance sanction to at least one month continuing until compliance and remove conciliation requirement; make paternity establishment within 6 months a condition of eligibility; suspend grant if custodial adult is not cooperating in paternity establishment; require minor parents to live with adult guardian; eliminate benefit increase for children born while a family receives AFDC; require AFDC caretakers without a high school diploma, age 24 and under, and children, aged 18 and under, to attend school; require child immunization; allow $5000 resource exemption for savings for starting business; increase transitional child care and transitional Medicaid eligibility; and eliminate deeming requirement for aliens when their sponsor receives food stamps. Also, VIP would phase in statewide over 4 years a work component (VIEW) that will require participants to sign an Agreement of Personal Responsibility as a condition of eligibility; assign participants to a work activity within 90 days of benefit receipt; time-limit AFDC benefits to 24 consecutive months; increase earned income disregards for continued eligibility up to federal poverty level; disregard value of one vehicle up to $7500; provide 12 months transitional transportation assistance; modify current JOBS participation exemptions; require job search without limits; assign participants involuntarily to subsidized work placements; apply full-family sanction for refusal to cooperate with work programs; subject unemployed parents to same work requirements as single recipients; and provide employer subsidies from AFDC plus value of Food Stamps.	Received 12/2/94 Amendments Received 3/28/95 Approved 7/1/95
Wisconsin	In two counties, AFDC and cashed-out food stamps benefits are combined into one Work Not Welfare (WNW) payment with benefits limited to 24 monthly payments and 12 months of transition benefits within a 48 month period; after 24 months of payments no additional cash payments are available for 36 months unless an exemption is granted. The WNW benefit must be "earned" by participation in education, training or work-related activities and in most cases benefits do not change between eligibility determinations as income changes. The AFDC portion of the WNW payment for children conceived after first receiving a WNW payment is not increased unless a child was conceived after not receiving a WNW payment for six months; child support collections are paid directly to the family; the 100 hour rule is eliminated for AFDC-UP cases; and earned income disregard of $30 and 1/3 is replaced by continuous disregard of $30 and 1/6.	Received 7/14/93 Approved 11/1/93
Wisconsin	Statewide, with exceptions, will eliminate increased AFDC benefit for additional children conceived while receiving AFDC.	Received 2/9/94 Approved 6/24/94

STATE	INITIATIVE	KEY DATES
Wisconsin[1]	Statewide, will require new AFDC applicants to meet with a financial planning resource specialist who would emphasize alternatives to welfare as a condition of eligibility; require all JOBS non-exempt individuals to complete 60 hours of JOBS activities during a 30 day application period as a condition of eligibility; eliminate the 100-hour rule provision for AFDC-UP recipients; require applicants/recipients with children under age 6 to participate full-time (more than 20 hours per week) in JOBS; assign JOBS mandatory participants not working 30 hours or more per week to up to 40 hours of JOBS activities and reduce AFDC benefits for each hour of non-participation in JOBS without good cause by the federal minimum hourly wage with no corresponding adjustment in the Food Stamp allotment, and further reducing Food Stamp benefits at the same rate to make up any difference. Further, in any month when the hours of participation in JOBS fall below 25 percent of assigned hours, reduce AFDC grant be to $0 and Food Stamp allotment to $10.	Received 4/18/95 Approved 8/14/95
Wyoming	In three counties, require able-bodied AFDC applicants and recipients to work or perform community service, require school attendance for those 16 and over, change sanction penalties for non-compliance with work requirements, and increase resource limit for employed families. Statewide, limit or eliminate AFDC benefits in certain cases where recipient is in post-secondary education program, and provide JOBS to non-custodial parents court-ordered to participate.	Received 5/20/93 Approved 9/1/93
DENIED	3 Applications from 3 States	
Illinois	Would have paid lesser of previous State of Illinois benefit for 12 months for new residents.	Received 10/7/92 Denied 8/3/93
Massachusetts	Require JOBS participants to pay co-payment for child care.	Received 1/14/93 Denied 9/15/94

[1]Consolidated two proposals, Pay for Performance and Self-Sufficiency First, into one demonstration.

STATE	INITIATIVE	KEY DATES
Wyoming	Provide lesser of benefit for Wyoming or prior state of residence for 12 months for new residents.	Received 5/20/93 Denied 9/1/93
WITHDRAWN OR REVIEW TERMINATED		
Illinois	Provide incentives for school attendance; require participation in a Community Service Corps (CSC) for those with children under 3; provide wage subsidy for up to 6 months after completing CSC.	Received 10/7/92
Massachusetts	Statewide, end cash assistance to most AFDC families, requiring recipients who could not find full-time unsubsidized employment after 60 days of AFDC receipt to do community service and job search to earn a cash "subsidy" that would make family income equal to the applicable payment standard; provide direct distribution of child support collections to, and cash-out food stamps for, those who obtain jobs; continue child care for working families as long as they are income-eligible; restrict JOBS education and training services to those working at least 25 hours per week; extend transitional Medicaid for a total of 24 months; and require teen parents to live with guardian or in a supportive living arrangement and attend school.	Received 3/22/94 Replaced 4/4/95
Ohio	Increase automobile asset limit to $6000.	Received 10/13/93 Withdrawn 4/18/94
South Carolina	Provides for work experience at for-profit sites, disregard of training allowances, changes to earnings disregards. State developing alternative proposal.	Received 12/9/92 Withdrawn 11/4/93

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STATE	INITIATIVE	KEY DATES
Texas	Would extend AFDC benefits to two-parent families without regard to labor force attachment or number of hours worked.	Received 9/29/93
	Review terminated because State would not accept cost neutrality provisions.	Terminated 4/18/94
Texas	In three pilot counties, replaces current earned income disregards for AFDC families headed by teen parent(S) with fill-the-gap earned income disregard.	Received 12/28/93
	Review terminated because State would not accept cost neutrality provisions.	Terminated 4/18/94
Washington	Would eliminate 100-hour rule and work history requirements for AFDC-UP cases and subtract client earnings from 55 percent of the State need standard rather than the payment standard.	Received 11/16/93
	Submitted new request replacing this proposal.	Replaced 2/1/95

STATE	INITIATIVE	KEY DATES
RECEIVED	27 Applications from 17 States	
California	Would amend the Assistance Payments Demonstration Project by: exempting certain categories of AFDC families from the State's benefit cuts; paying the exempt cases based on grant levels in effect in California on November 1, 1992; and renewing the waiver of the Medicaid maintenance of effort provision at section 1902(c)(1) of the Social Security Act, which was vacated by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in its decision in Beno v. Shalala.	Received 8/26/94
California	Statewide, would amend the Work Pays Demonstration Project by adding provisions to not increasing AFDC benefits to families for additional children conceived while receiving AFDC.	Received 11/9/94

STATE	INITIATIVE	KEY DATES
California	Statewide, would require 100 hours CWEP participation per month for JOBS mandatory individuals who have received AFDC for 22 of the last 24 months and are working fewer than 15 hours per week after two years from JOBS assessment and: have failed to comply with JOBS without good cause, have completed CWEP or are in CWEP less than 100 hours per month, or have completed or had an opportunity to complete post-assessment education and training; provide Transitional Child Care and Transitional Medicaid to families who become ineligible for AFDC due to increased assets or income resulting from marriage or the reuniting of spouses; increase the duration of sanctions for certain acts of fraud.	Received 12/28/94
California	In San Diego County, require AFDC recipients ages 16-18 to attend school or participate in JOBS.	Received 12/5/94
California	Statewide, would amend Work Pays Demonstration Project by adding provisions to: reduce benefit levels by 10% (but retaining the need level); reduce benefits an additional 15% after 6 months on assistance for cases with an able-bodied adult; and time-limit assistance to able-bodied adults to 24 months.	Received 3/14/94
Connecticut	Proposed modifications to the previously approved "A Fair Chance" would, statewide: establish time limits; disregard earnings for time-limited recipients up to poverty level; reduce benefit increase for additional children by one-half; require minor parents to live with adult; change redetermination, verification, and reporting requirements; provide employer tax credits for hiring AFDC recipients; require biometric identification as condition of eligibility for unit; establish two-tier payment system for new residents; simplify and conform AFDC and Food Stamp rules on resources; change JOBS sanctions; allow 24 weeks of job search without child care guarantee; change good cause criteria regarding participation; apply uniform sanction policy for JOBS, child support, and voluntary quits; extend transitional Medicaid to two years; provide transitional child care while income below 75% of state median; establish fee for child care for AFDC recipients; serve non-custodial parents under JOBS.	Received 8/10/95

STATE	INITIATIVE	KEY DATES
Florida	Would expand the Family Transition Program demonstration, currently operating in two counties, to six additional counties. The demonstration limits, with some exceptions, AFDC benefits to 24 months in any 60-month period followed by participation in transitional employment. For families subject to the time limit, it replaces current $90 and $30 and one-third disregards with single, non-time-limited disregard of $200 plus one-half reminder; disregards income of a stepparent whose needs are not included in the assistance unit for the first 6-months of receipt of public assistance; excludes summer earnings of teens and interest income; lowers age of child for JOBS exemption to 6-months; raises asset limit to $5,000 plus a vehicle of reasonable worth used primarily for self-sufficiency purposes; extends transitional Medicaid and child care benefits; eliminates 100-hour and required quarters of work rules, and (on a case-by-case basis) the 6-month time limit requirements in the AFDC-UP program; requires school conferences and regular school attendance; offers incentive payments to private employers who hire hard-to-place AFDC recipients; and allows non-custodial parents of AFDC children to participate in JOBS. Statewide, the demonstration requires immunizations of pre-school-age children.	Received 8/2/95
Georgia	In ten pilot counties, would replace AFDC payment with paid employment; extend transitional Medicaid to 24 months; eliminate 100 hour employment rule for eligibility determination in AFDC-UP cases.	Received 7/5/95
Georgia	In 10 pilot counties would operate Work for Welfare Project which would require every recipient and non-supporting parent to work 20 hours per month in a state, local government, federal agency or nonprofit organization; extends job search; and increases sanctions for JOBS noncompliance. Statewide, would increase the automobile exemption to $4,500 and disregard earned income of children who are full-time students.	Received 7/6/94
Hawaii	Statewide, would eliminate 100-hour, attachment to the work force, 30 day unemployment and principal wage earner criteria for AFDC-UP families.	Received 5/22/95
Illinois	In 20 counties, would require the establishment of paternity, unless good cause exists, within 6 months of application or redetermination as a condition of AFDC and Medicaid eligibility for both mother and child; would deny Medicaid to children age 7 and under, exclude children from filing rules, and exempt Department from making protective payments to eligible children, when custodial parent has not cooperated in establishing paternity; delegate the establishment of paternity in uncontested cases to caseworkers who perform assistance payment or social service functions under title IV-A or XX.	Received 7/18/95
Illinois	Statewide, would require the participation in a plan for poor elementary school attendance and, upon continuation of poor attendance, the establishment of a protective payee, progressing to the removal of the caretaker's portion of the AFDC grant.	Received 7/18/95

STATE	INITIATIVE	KEY DATES
Illinois	The demonstration includes six components, five of which will be implemented statewide. 1) Targeted Work Initiative - would limit receipt of AFDC benefits to a total of 24 months without earnings for households whose youngest child is at least 13 years of age; any month with budgeted income due to employment will not be counted toward the 24 month time limit. 2) Get a Job Initiative - new applicants determined to be job ready and whose children are between 5 and 12 will be required to participate in job search for up to six months. 3) Family Accountability - assistance payments will not be increased as a result of the birth of children conceived while the parent was receiving assistance. 4) Job Track - exempt volunteers for JOBS will become subject to the same requirements and sanctions as non-exempt participants; participation in basic education or GED programs will be limited to two years unless the individual is working or participating in an approved work activity. 5) Self-Sufficiency Plan - all applicants and recipients will be required to complete a self-sufficiency plan as a condition of eligibility. 6) Quarterly Budgeting - in selected sites, cases with earned income will be required to report income quarterly; the information will be used to prospectively budget income for the next quarter. Failure to report earnings will result in case closure and overpayment recovery.	Received 7/18/95
Kansas	Statewide, would, after 30 months of participation in JOBS, make adults ineligible for AFDC for 3 years; replace $30 and 1/3 income disregard with continuous 40% disregard; disregard lump sum income and income and resources of children in school; count income and resources of family members who receive SSI; exempt one vehicle without regard for equity value if used to produce income; allow only half AFDC benefit increase for births of a second child to families where the parent is not working and eliminate increase for the birth of any child if families already have at least two children; eliminate 100-hour rule and work history requirements for UP cases; expand AFDC eligibility to pregnant women in 1st and 2nd trimesters; extend Medicaid transitional benefits to 24 months; eliminate various JOBS requirements, including those related to target groups, participation rate of UP cases and the 20-hour work requirement limit for parents with children under 6; require school attendance; require minors in AFDC and NPA Food Stamps cases to live with a guardian; make work requirements and penalties in the AFDC and Food Stamp programs more uniform; and increase sanctions for not cooperating with child support enforcement activities.	Received 7/26/94
Maine	In 6 counties, would increase participation in Work Supplementation to 18 months; use Work Supplementation for any opening; use diverted grant funds for vouchers for education, training or support services; and extend transitional Medicaid and child care to 24 months.	Recieved 8/5/94
Mississippi	Statewide, would amend previously approved New Direction Demonstration Program by adding provision that a family's benefits would not increase as a result of additional children conceived while receiving AFDC.	Received 2/17/95
New Hampshire	AFDC applicants and recipients would have the first $200 plus 1/2 the remaining earned income disregarded.	Received 9/20/93

STATE	INITIATIVE	KEY DATES
New Mexico	Would increase vehicle asset limit to $4500; disregard earned income of students; develop an AFDC Intentional Program Violation procedure identical to Food Stamps; and allow one individual to sign declaration of citizenship for entire case.	Received 7/7/94
North Dakota	In 9 pilot counties, would require families to develop a social contract specifying time-limit for becoming self-sufficient; combine AFDC, Food Stamps and LIHEAP into single cash payment with simplified uniform income, expense and resource exclusions; increase income disregards and exempt stepparent's income for six months; increase resource limit to $5000 for one recipient and $8000 for families with two or more recipients; exempt value of one vehicle; eliminate 100-hour rule for AFDC-UP;impose a progressive sanction for non-cooperation in JOBS or with child support; require a minimum of 32 hours of paid employment and non-paid work; require participation in EPDST; and eliminate child support pass-through.	Received 9/13/94
Ohio	Statewide, would modify and extend by 6 and 1/2 years previously approved Learning, Earning, and Parenting Demonstration requiring enrollment and regular school attendance by pregnant and parenting teens; provide a $62 bonus or sanction based on attendance; require continued participation in JOBS by LEAP participants who turn 20 and have a child over 6 weeks of age; provide a $62 grade completion bonus for those in high school; provide a graduation or GED completion bonus of $200; implement a progressive sanction leading to removal of the needs of the teen parent and her child/children in determining amount of AFDC; and continue the LEAP progressive sanction when the participant turns 20, if she remains JOBS mandatory.	Received 6/19/95
Oregon	As a statewide project, would incorporate waivers already approved in 1992 for JOBS Welfare Program and in 1994 for the JOBS Plus Demonstration with previously pending waiver requests to increase vehicle asset limit and extend transitional child care. Requests guaranteed level of federal funding, with funds not used for benefits to be used for other community support or prevention programs. Also would, with some exceptions, limit receipt of AFDC benefits to no more than 24 out of 84 months for families with employable parents; allow case manager to determine JOBS exemptions on an individual basis; eliminate the time restrictions on job search; impose progressive sanctions, leading to full-family ineligibility, for non-compliance with JOBS; require ineligible alien parents of AFDC children to participate in JOBS; require counseling for recipients with substance abuse problems; require teen parents to live in an adult-supervised setting; discontinue the AFDC-UP program from June through September each year and eliminate the 100-hour rule and work history requirements; increase asset limit to $2,500 for non-JOBS participants and $10,000 for JOBS participants, and treat lump-sum payments as an asset; require annual AFDC eligibility redeterminations; modify the rules for potential liability under EBT.	Received 7/10/95
Oregon	Statewide, would provide transitional child care benefits without regard to months of prior receipt of AFDC and provide benefits for 24 months.	Received 8/8/94

STATE	INITIATIVE	KEY DATES
Oregon	Statewide, would increase automobile asset limit to $9000.	Received 11/12/93
Pennsylvania	In 7 sites, would require school attendance as condition of eligibility.	Received 9/12/94
Pennsylvania	Statewide, would exempt as resources college savings bonds and funds in savings accounts earmarked for vocational or secondary education and disregard interest income earned from such accounts.	Received 12/29/94
South Carolina	Statewide, would, with exceptions, time limit AFDC benefits to families with able bodied adults to 24 months out of 120 months, not to exceed 60 months in a lifetime; eliminate increase in AFDC benefit resulting from birth of children 10 or more months after the family begins AFDC receipt, but provide benefits to such children in the form of vouchers for goods and services permitting child's mother to participate in education, training, and employment-related activities; eliminate deprivation requirements, principal earner provisions, work history requirements, and 100-hour rule for AFDC-UP; increase AFDC resource limit to $2,500 and disregard as resources one vehicle with a market value up to $10,000, the balance in an Individual Development Account (IDA) up to $10,000, and the cash value of life insurance; disregard from income up to $10,000 in lump sum payments deposited in an IDA within 30 days of receipt, earned income of children attending school, and interest and dividend income up to $400; require participation in a family skills training program; require certain AFDC recipients to submit to random drug tests and/or participate in alcohol or drug treatment; require children to attend school; increase amount of child support passed through to AFDC recipients; require more extensive information for child support enforcement purposes; modify JOBS exemptions and good cause criteria, and increase sanctions for non-compliance; make job search a condition of eligibility; allow non-custodial parents of AFDC children to participate in JOBS; pay transitional grant equaling 3 percent of the maximum family grant following employment; and provide transitional grant Medicaid and child care for 12 months from the date of employment for cases previously closed due to time limit.	Received 6/12/95
Texas	Would, in pilot sites, require non-parenting AFDC youth, age 10 and over, to participate in Communities in Schools (CIS) programs.	Received 6/26/95
Washington	Statewide, would eliminate the 100-hour rule for AFDC-UP families; impose a 10 percent grant reduction for AFDC recipients who have received assistance for 48 out of 60 months, and impose an additional 10 percent grant reduction for every additional 12 months thereafter, and budget earnings against the original payment standard; and hold the food stamp benefit level constant for cases whose AFDC benefits are reduced due to length of stay on assistance.	Received 2/1/95